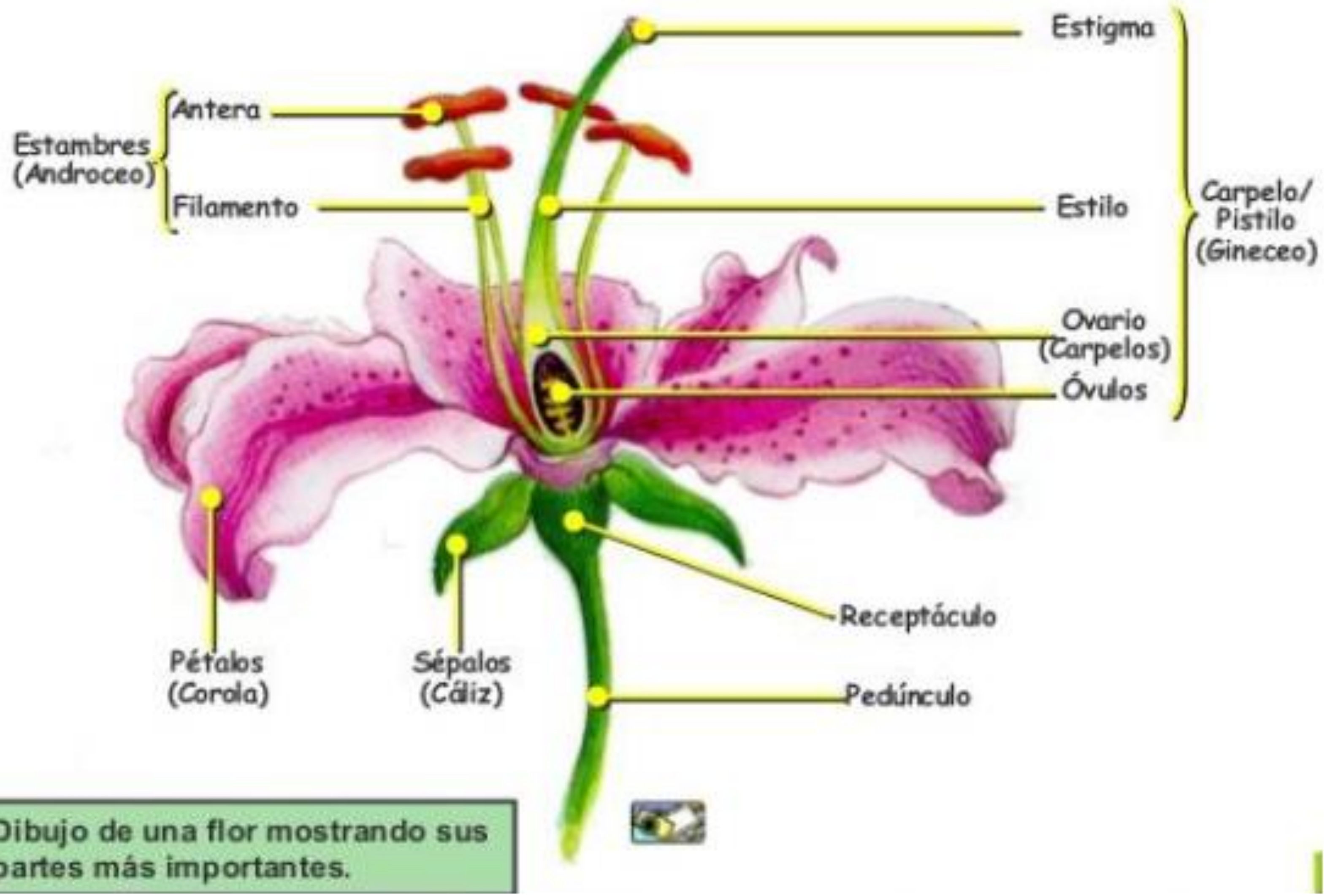
LA FLOR

Blga. Gladys Tello Ceron
Departamento de Biología
Facultad de Ciencias
UNALM

Partes de la flor

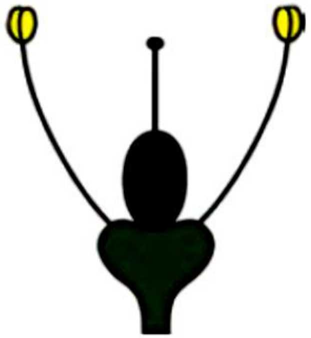


Dibujo de una flor mostrando sus partes más importantes.

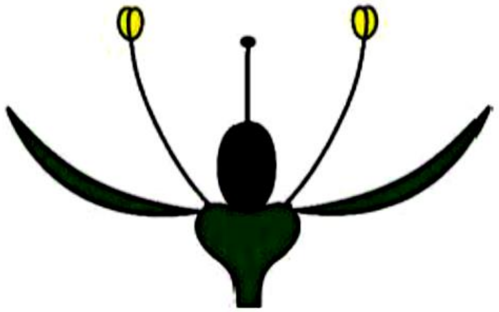
Perianto

- Aclamídea: Sin cubierta
- Homoclamídea: Con Tépalos
- Heteroclamídea: Con cáliz y corola

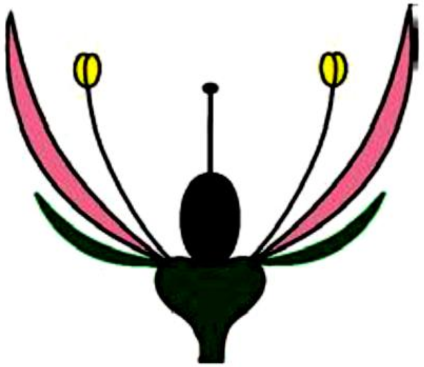
ACLAMIDEA (SIN PERIANTO: SEPALO, PETALOS)



HOMOCLAMIDEA (CON TEPALOS)



HETEROCLAMIDEA (SEPALO Y PETALO DIFERENCIADO)



Aclamídea

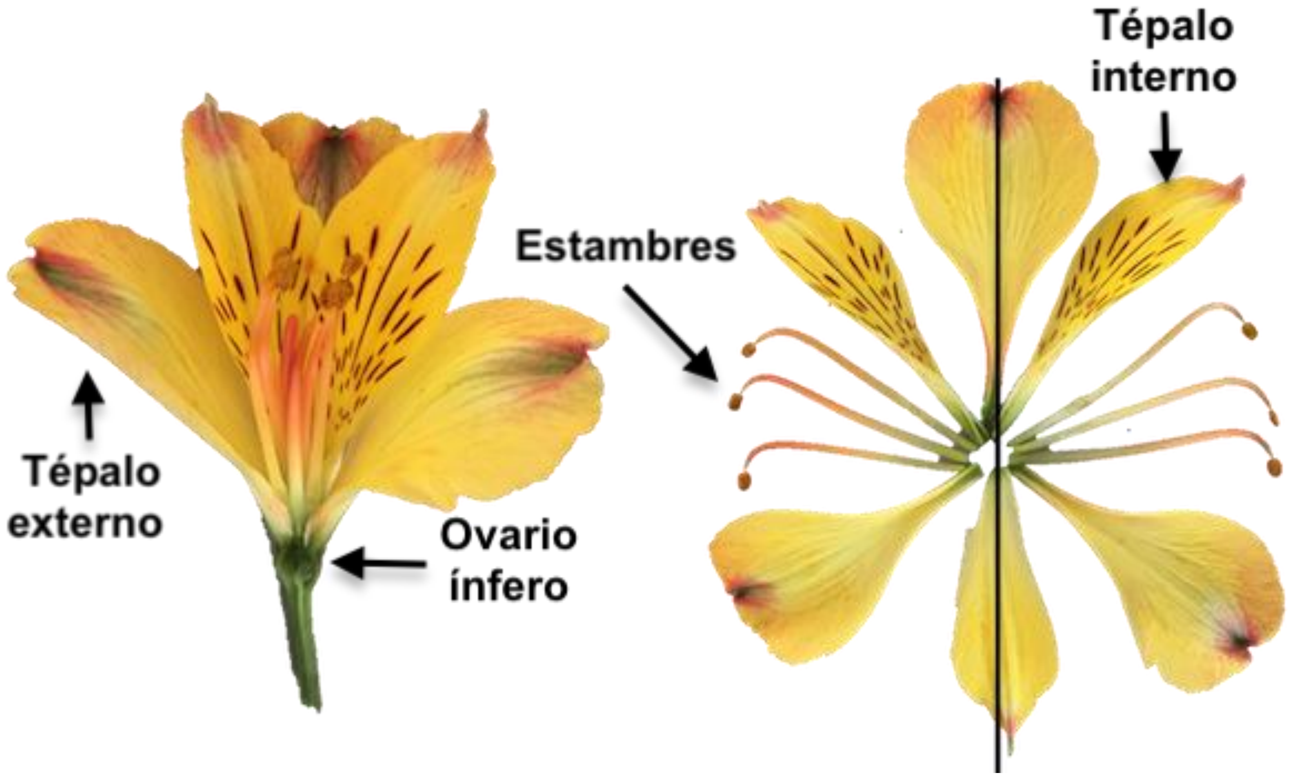


Acalypha setosa



Araceae

Homoclamídea



Alstroemeriaceae, *Alstroemeria sp*

Homoclamídea



Lirio, Liliáceae

Heteroclamídea



Rosa sp



Brugmansia sp



Erythrina sp



Heteroclamídea



Cáliz



Corola



Dialisépalo



Gamosépalo

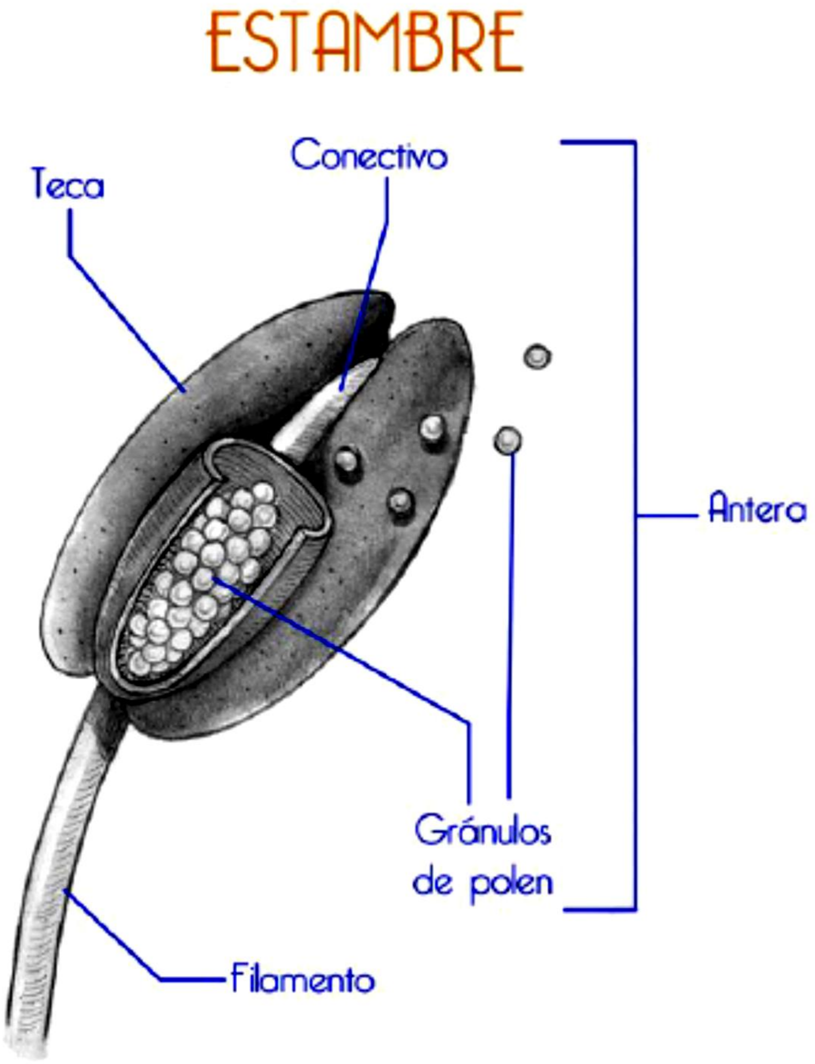


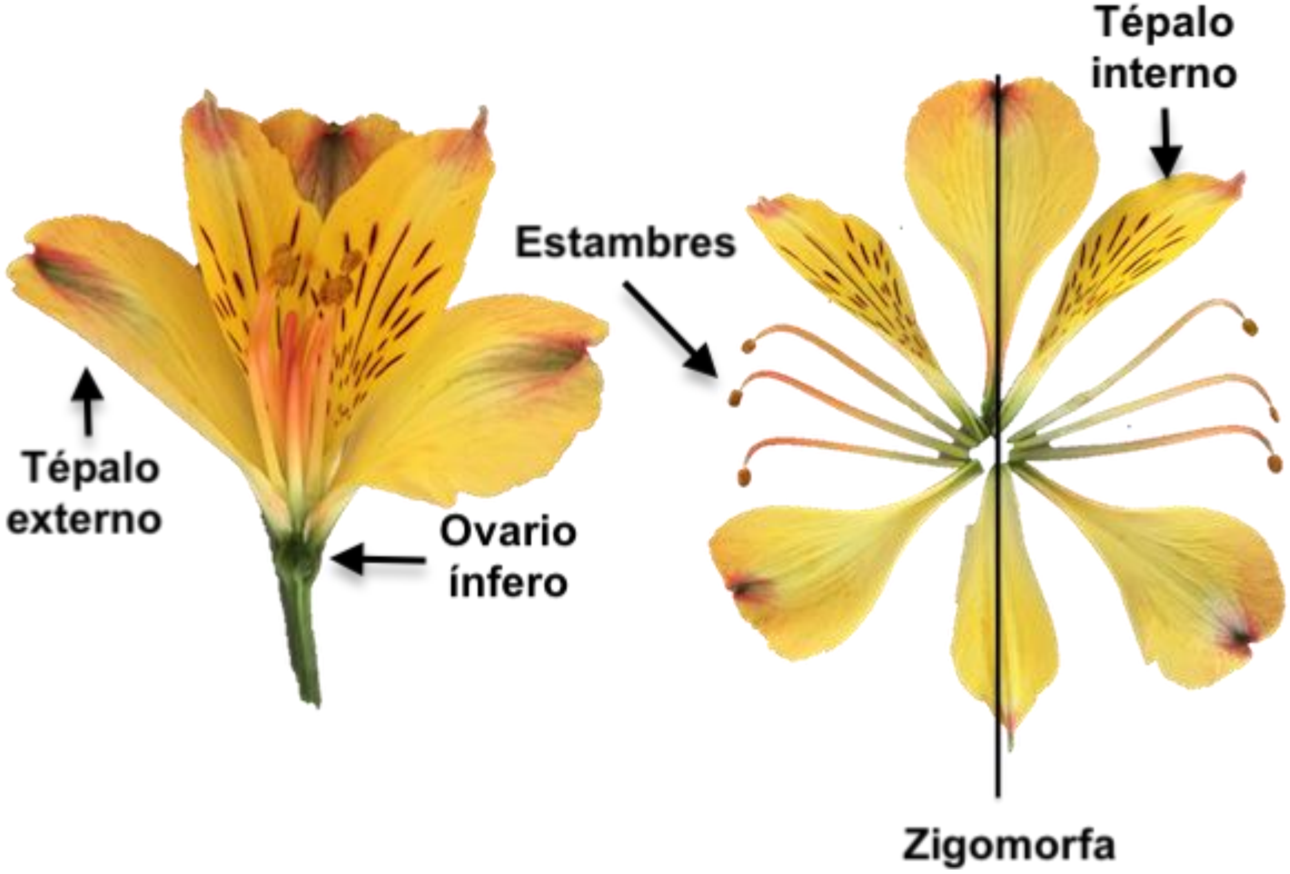
Dialipétalo



Gamopétalo

Androceo: Conjunto de estambres





Tipos de androceo

- Estambres libres







Tipos de androceo

- Estambres fusionados



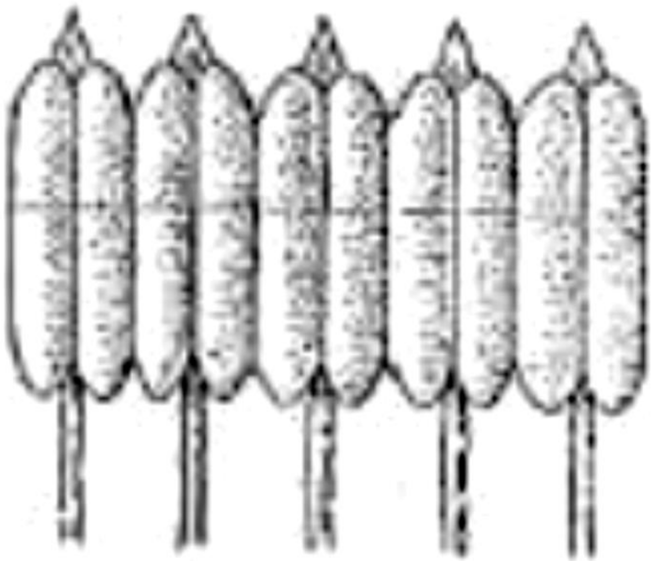


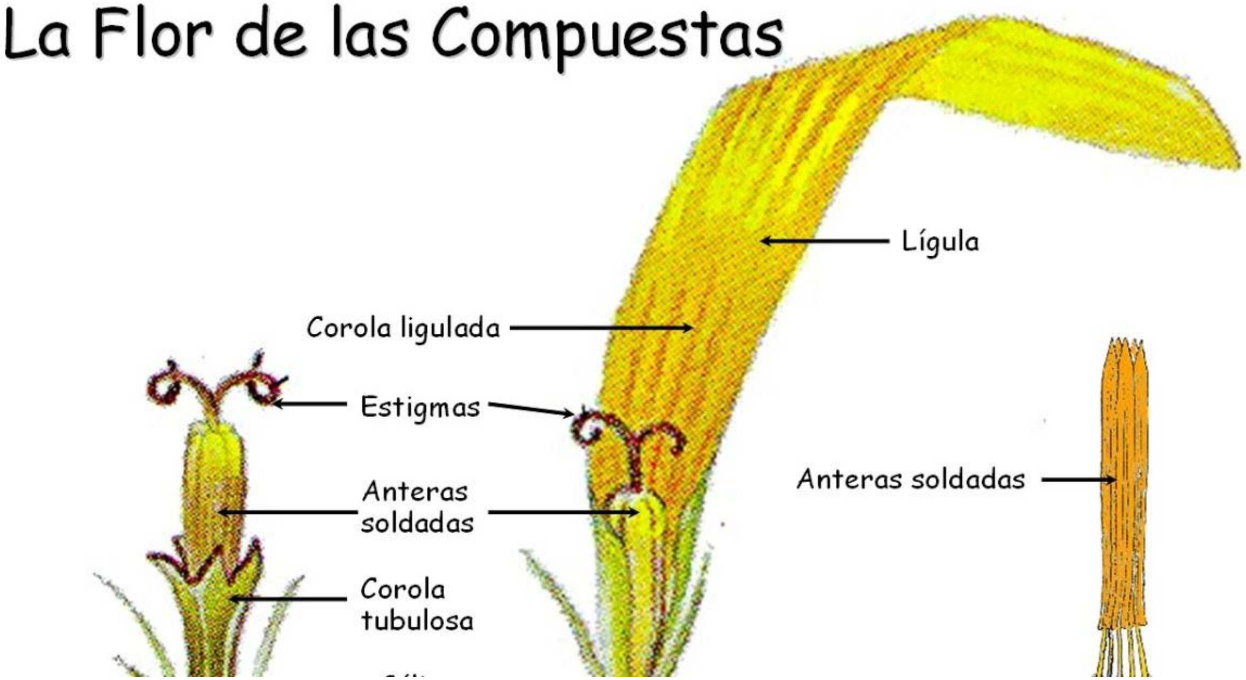




Tipos de androceo

Antera fusionadas: Sinanterio

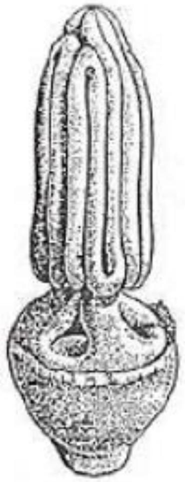


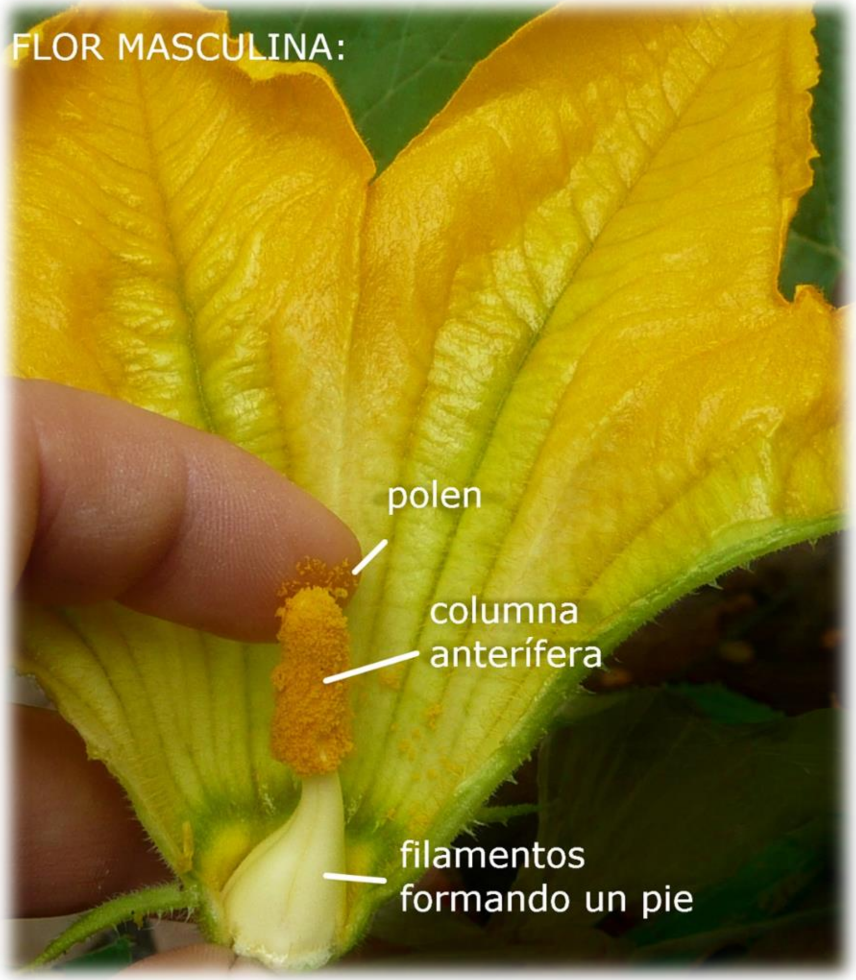


Helianthus annuus, Girasol

Tipos de androceo

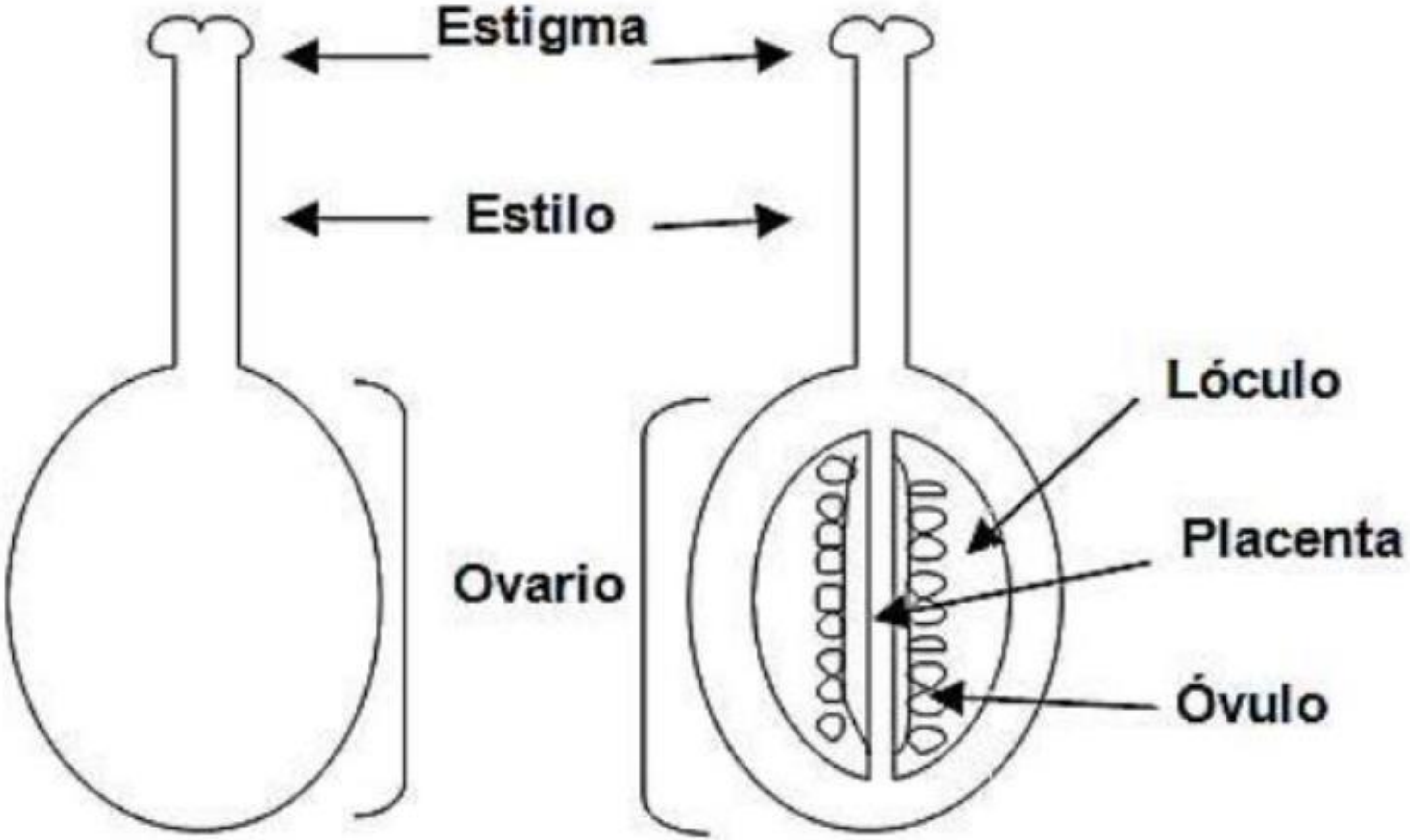
- Anteras y estambres fusionados: Sinandro



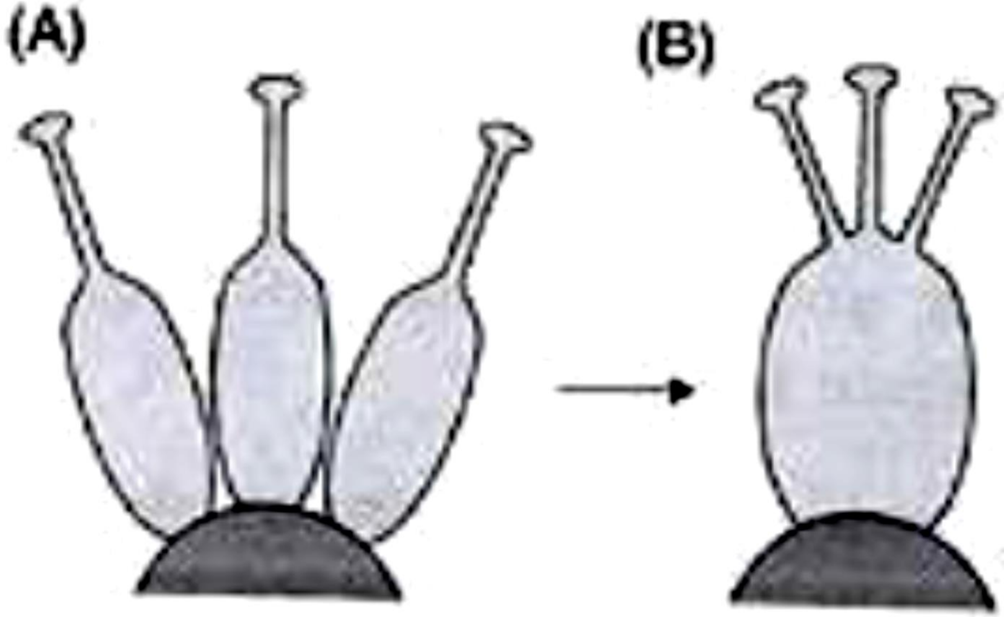


Cucurbita sp

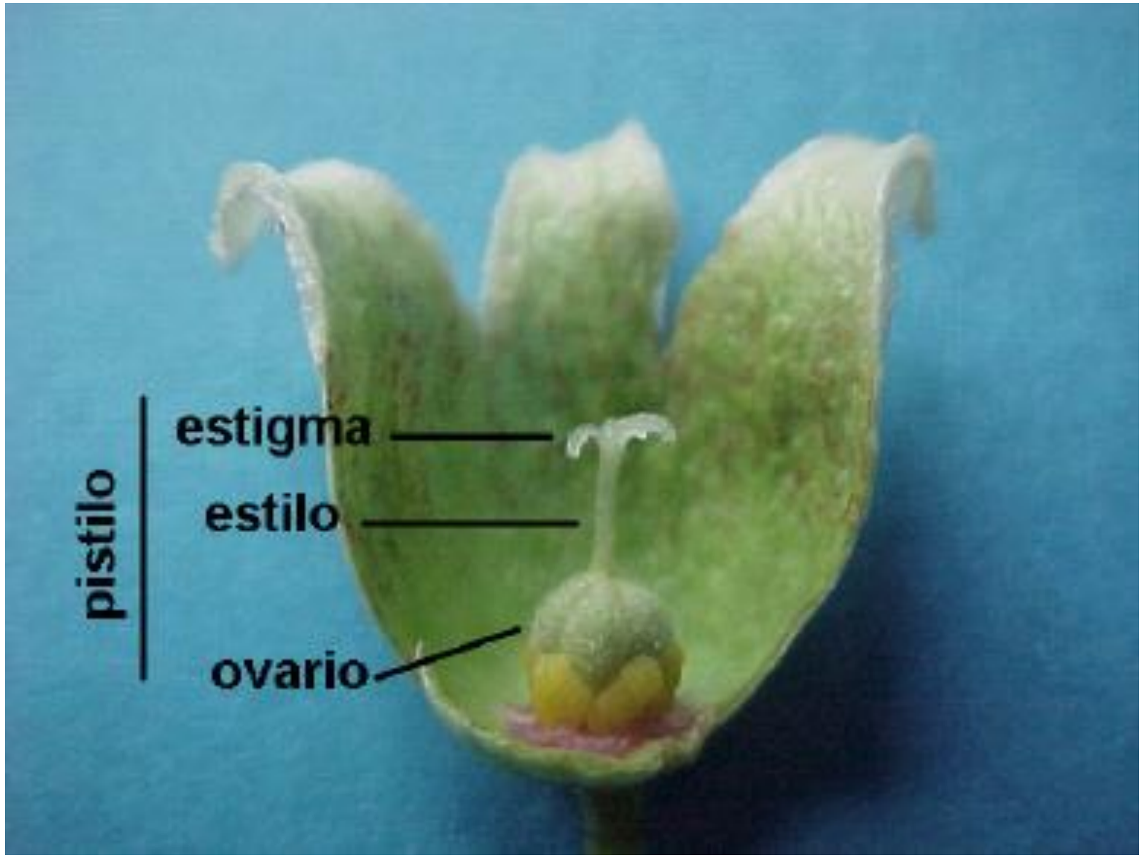
Gineceo: Conjunto de pistilos



Tipos de Gineceo



A : Apocárpico
B: Sincárpico

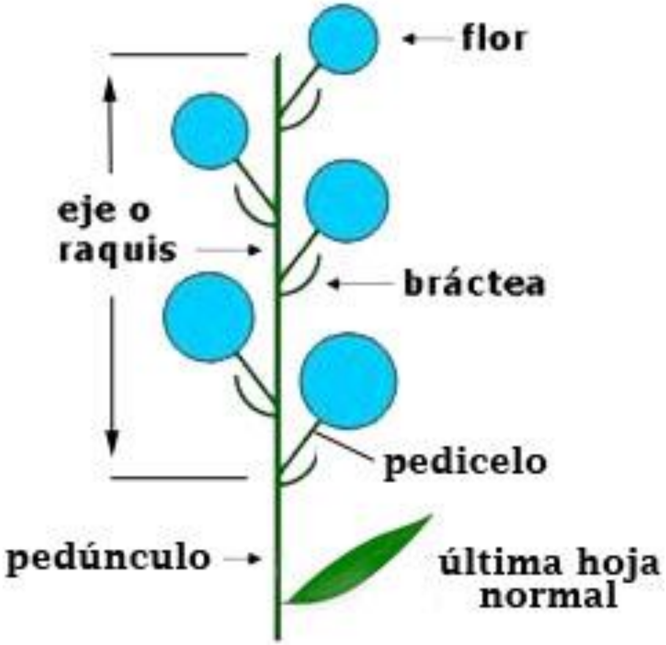


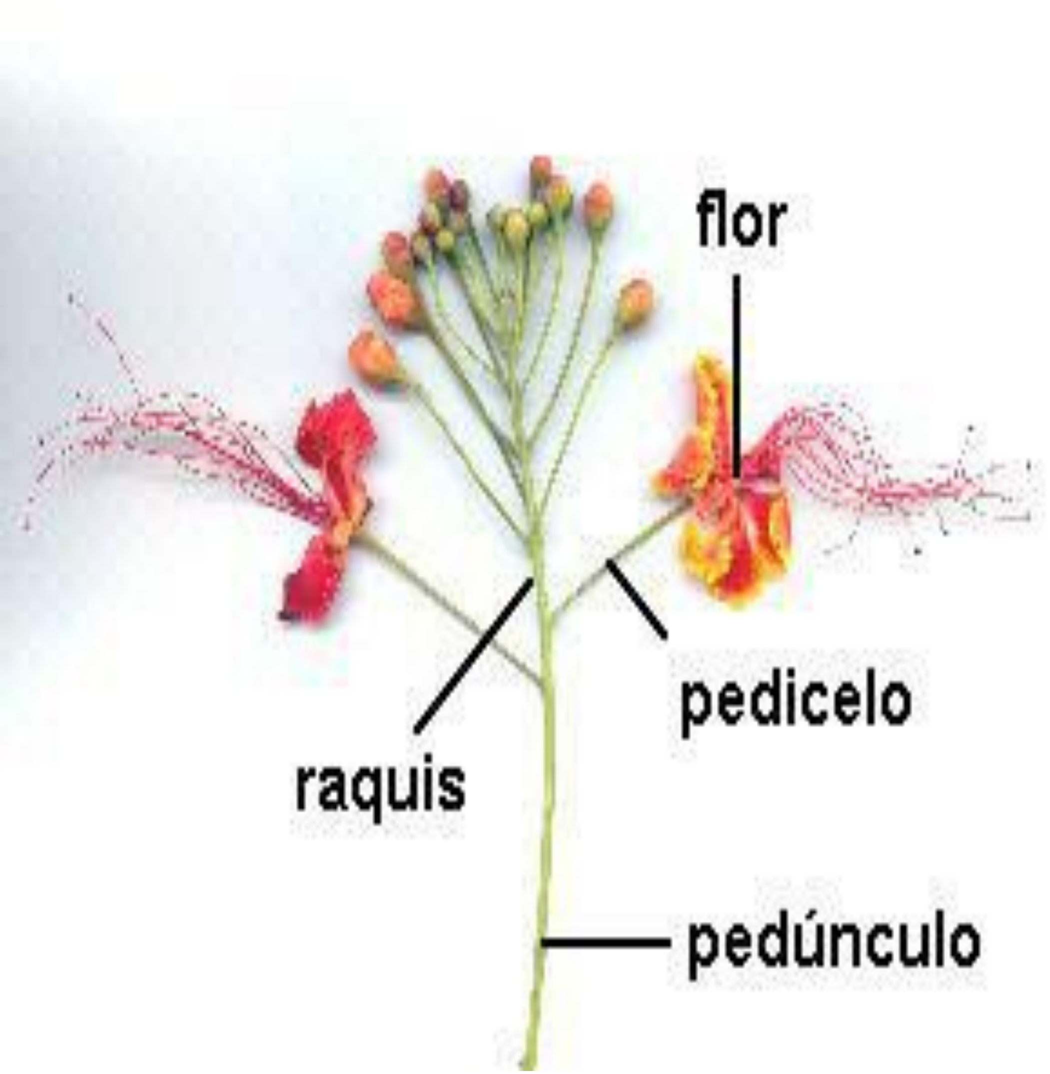
Sincárpico

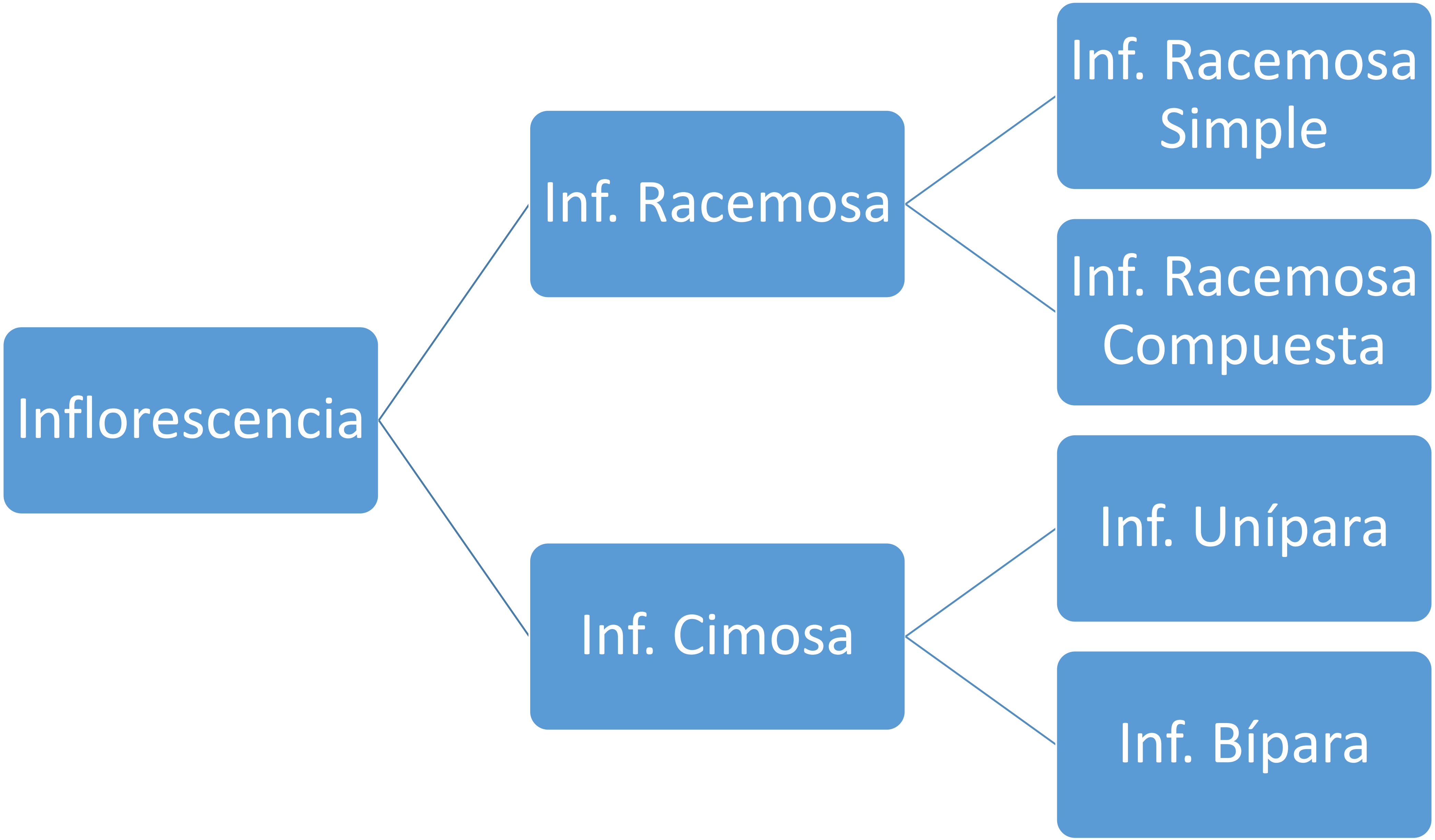


Apocárpico

La inflorescencia

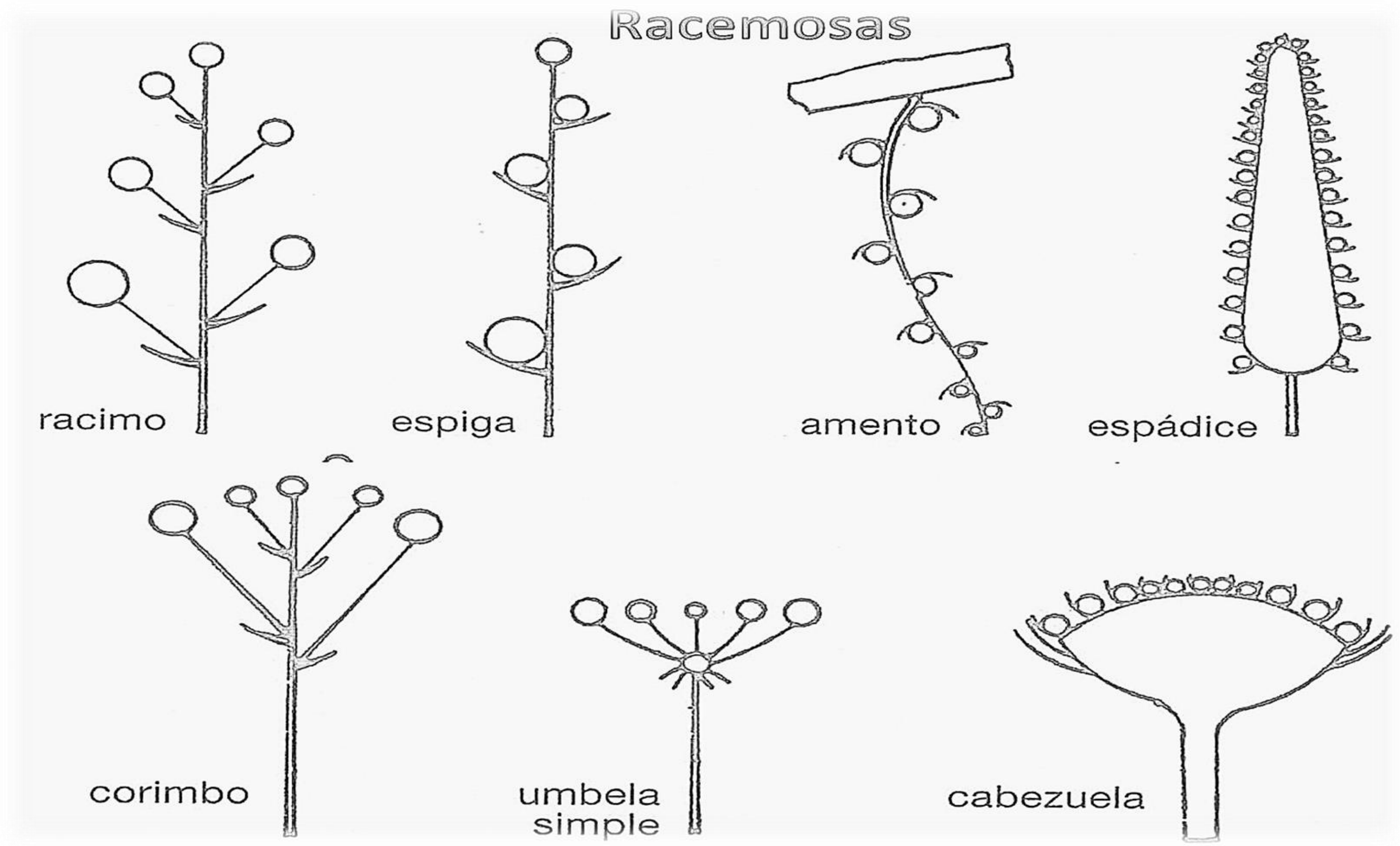





Inflorescencia
Inf. Racemosa
Inf. Cimosa
Inf. Racemosa Simple
Inf. Racemosa Compuesta
Inf. Unípara
Inf. Bípara

Inflorescencia Racemosa Simple

- Crecimiento ilimitado
- Floración acrópeta
- Floración centrípeta



RACIMO



Desmodium sp

ESPIGA



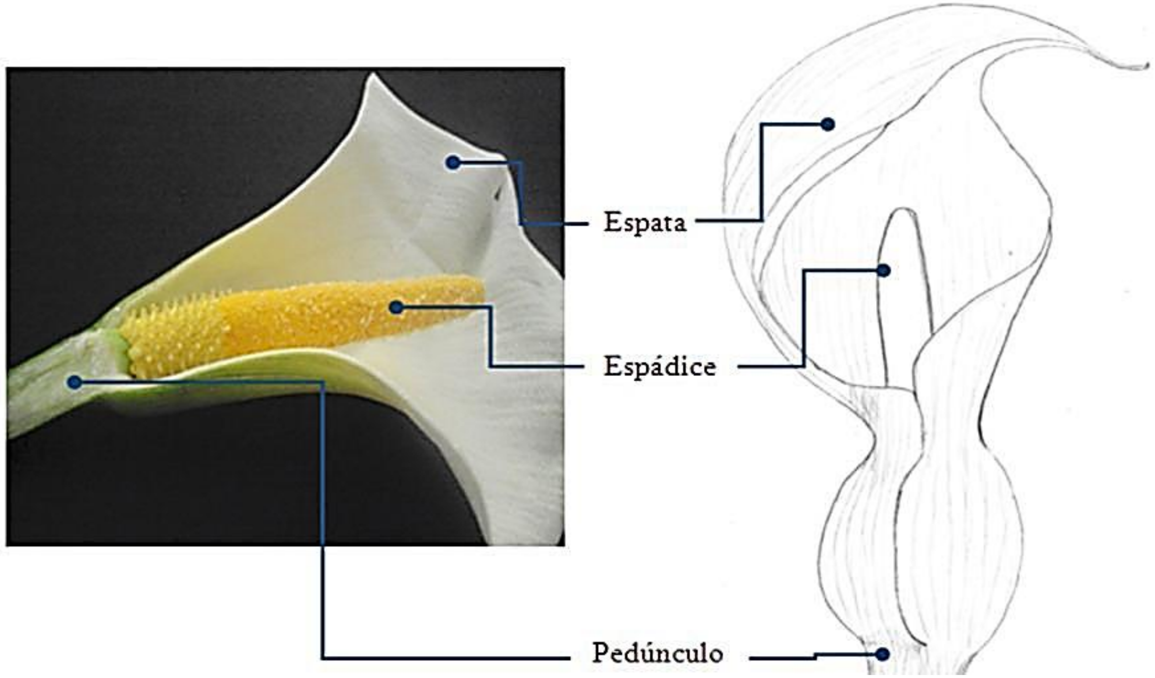
Callistemon sp

AMENTO



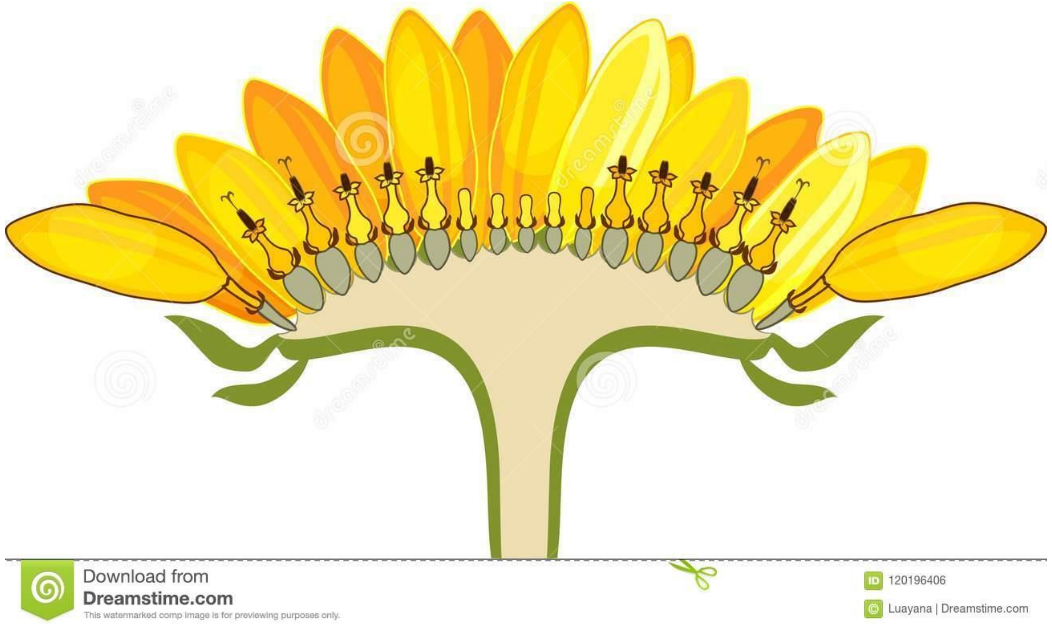
Acalypha wilkesiana

ESPÁDICE



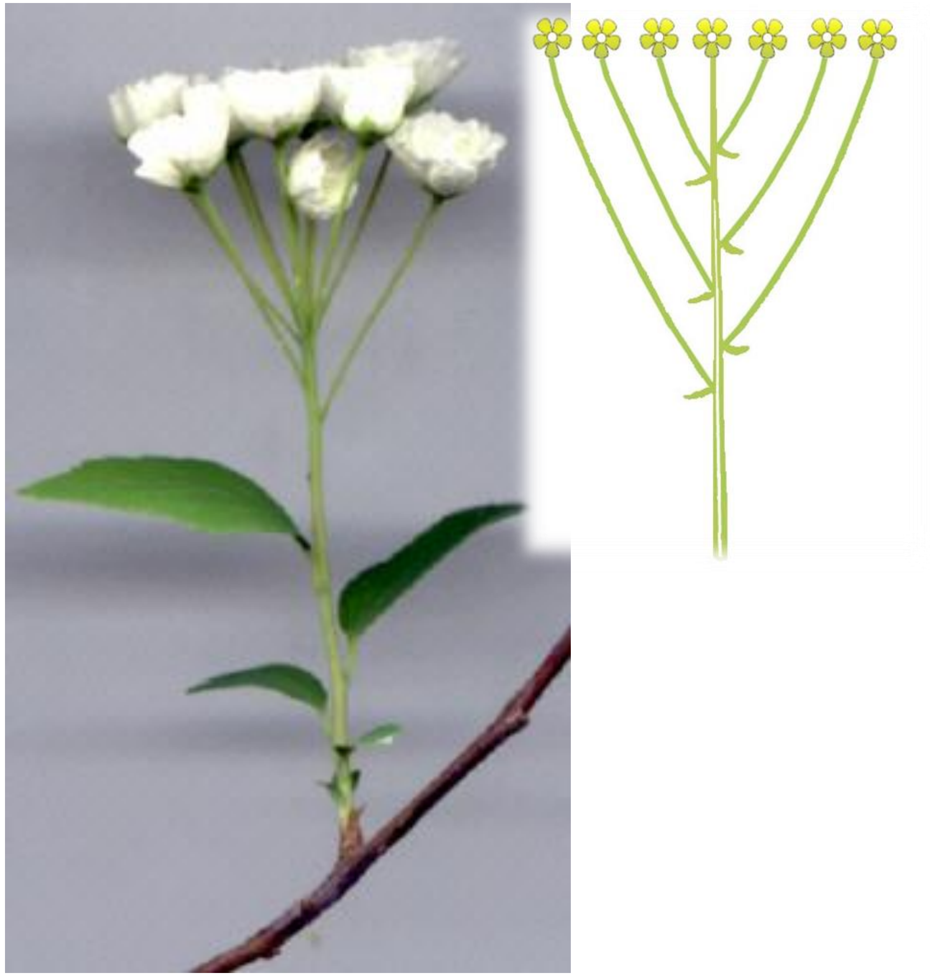
Zantedeschia sp, cartucho o cala

CAPÍTULO



Helianthus annuus, girasol

CORIMBO



Spiraea sp

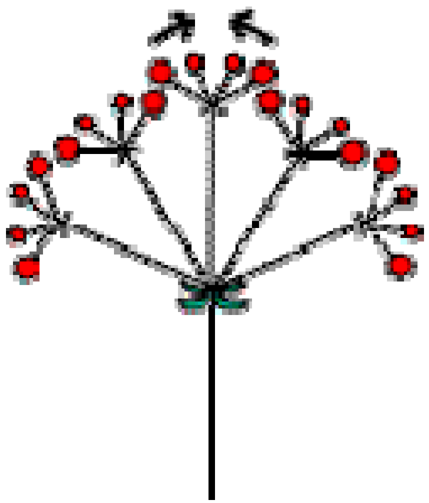
UMBELA SIMPLE



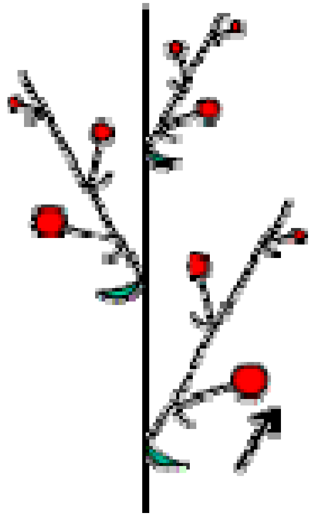
Allium sp

Inflorescencia Racemosa Compuesta

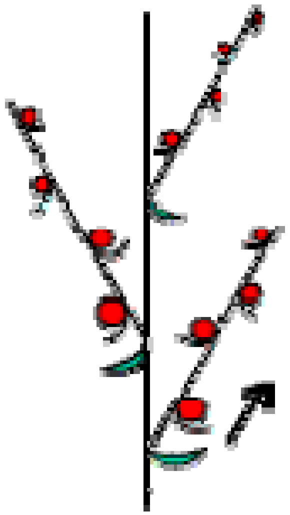
Umbela doble



Racimo doble



Racimo de espigas



UMBELA DOBLE



Hinojo

RACIMO DOBLE



Vid

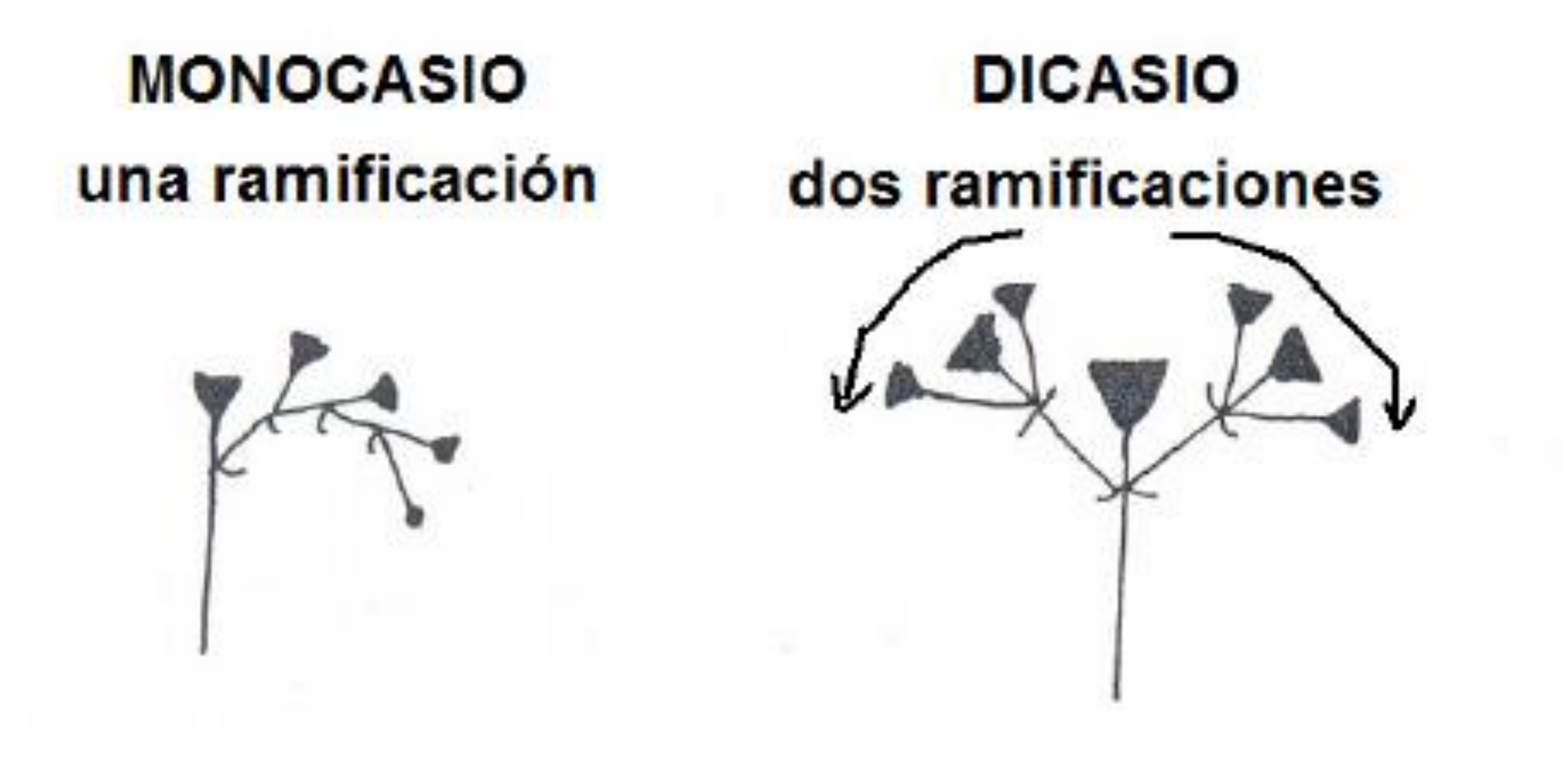
ESPIGA DOBLE



Avena

Inflorescencia Cimosa

- Crecimiento limitado
- Floración basípeta
- Floración centrífugo



CIMA UNIPARA (Monicasio): Escorpiodea



Heliotropium sp

CIMA BIPARA (Dicasio)



Gypsophila sp